

Appl. No. 10/707,439  
Amdt. dated March 10, 2005  
Reply to Office action of December 28, 2004

**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

- 1 (original): A method for driving an organic light emitting diode (OLED), the method  
5 comprising:  
(a) providing a first metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) transistor, whose first and  
second ends are connected to the OLED and to a first voltage source  
respectively;  
(b) providing a capacitor, whose first end is connected to a gate of the first MOS  
10 transistor;  
(c) providing a second MOS transistor, whose first end is utilized for inputting data,  
a second end of the second MOS transistor being connected to the first end of  
the capacitor;  
(d) turning on the second MOS transistor and inputting data from the first end of the  
15 second MOS transistor to the second end of the second MOS transistor; and  
(e) turning off the second MOS transistor after step (d), and adjusting a voltage at a  
second end of the capacitor from a first voltage level to a second voltage level  
different from the first voltage level sequentially.
- 20 2 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the first voltage level is lower than the  
second voltage level.
- 3 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the first voltage level is greater than the  
second voltage level.
- 25 4 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein step (e) comprises: after the voltage at the  
second end of the capacitor has been adjusted to a voltage level equal to the second

Appl. No. 10/707,439  
Amdt. dated March 10, 2005  
Reply to Office action of December 28, 2004

voltage level, adjusting the voltage at the second end of the capacitor to a voltage level equal to the first voltage level again.

5 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the first MOS transistor is a thin film transistor (TFT).  
5

6 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the first MOS transistor is a PMOS transistor.

10 7 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the first MOS transistor is an NMOS transistor.

8-11 (cancelled).

15 12 (new): A method for driving an organic light emitting diode (OLED), the method comprising:

(a) providing a first metal oxide semiconductor (MOS) transistor, whose first and second ends are connected to the OLED and to a first voltage source respectively;

20 (b) providing a capacitor, whose first end is connected to a gate of the first MOS transistor;

(c) providing a second MOS transistor, whose first end is utilized for inputting data, a second end of the second MOS transistor being connected to the first end of the capacitor;

25 (d) turning on the second MOS transistor and inputting data from the first end of the second MOS transistor to the second end of the second MOS transistor;

(e) setting a voltage at a second end of the capacitor to a first voltage level;

(f) turning off the second MOS transistor after performing step (e);

Appl. No. 10/707,439  
Amdt. dated March 10, 2005  
Reply to Office action of December 28, 2004

(g) after step (f), adjusting the voltage at the second end of the capacitor from the first voltage level to a second voltage level for discharging the capacitor; and  
(h) after step (g), returning the voltage at the second end of the capacitor from the second voltage level to the first voltage level.

5

13 (new): The method of claim 12, wherein the first voltage level is lower than the second voltage level.

10

14 (new): The method of claim 12, wherein the first voltage level is greater than the second voltage level.

15 (new): The method of claim 12, wherein the first MOS transistor is a thin film transistor (TFT).

15 16 (new): The method of claim 12, wherein the first MOS transistor is a PMOS transistor.

17 (new): The method of claim 12, wherein the first MOS transistor is an NMOS transistor.

20